

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 17. Vol. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1812.

[Vol. 26.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

BY THOMAS SMITH,

SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS if paid in advance, or THREE DOLLARS if paid at the expiration of the year.

The Postage on letters addressed to the Editor, must be paid, or they will not be attended to. The Printing-Office is kept at the old stand opposite the Branch Bank.

LOTTERY

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Lexington Juvenile Library.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	\$150	- is	\$150
2 - do.	- 100	- is	200
3 - do.	- 50	- is	150
10 - do.	- 20	- is	200
20 - do.	- 5	- is	100
50 - do.	- 2	- is	100
100 - do.	- 1	- is	150
150 - do.	- 1	- is	150

336 prizes, amounting to \$1200

864 blanks.

1200 tickets at \$1 each \$1200
Subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. The drawing to commence as soon as the tickets are sold, which may be had on application to

WILLIAM ESSEX JR.

THOS. P. HART,

WILLIAM A. LEAVY,

JOHN ADRAIN,

R. C. S. MACCOUN.

Directors of the Library and Managers of the Lottery

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard,

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED.

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthma, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaister, Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, Junr. by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By her particular appointment) at the stores of Wullemard Mettelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Dudley, in Frankfort.

Great Bargain.

THE subscriber offers for sale, and possession given immediately, of his HOUSE & LOTS in Maysville, on the front street, and FOUR OUT LOTS back of the streets. Apply to James Chambers, Esq. or to Mr. Chs. Gallagher, to shew the premises—and for the terms: as also to J. SAVARY.

Millersburg, 15th April, 1812.

Clarke County, &c.

TAKEN UP by Reason Ridgway, living on the waters of Howard's Lower Creek, 2 1/2 miles from Winchester, a Dark Bay Filley, two years old past, about 13 hands high, with a long star in his forehead and a small snip on the nose no brand perceptible, appraised to \$15 before me this 29th day of November, 1811.

16* Henry W. Calmes, J. P.

BOARDING SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. LOCKWOOD respectfully announces to the public, that she intends re-commencing her Seminary for the Education of Young Ladies, on Monday the 13th inst.—Grateful for the confidence hitherto reposed, she hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Lexington, April 6th, 1812.—15-3t

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his summer session will commence on the 1st Monday in May next, at his dwelling-house on West-Hickman in Jessamine county; at which time and place, a very limited number of Students will be received if application be made in due time. Terms as usual—ten dollars payable in advance by the session. No pupil can be admitted without complying with these terms.

S. WILSON.

FOREST-HILL, April 4th, 1812. 15-4t

New Invented Light Water Proof

SUMMER HATS.

By A. P. Levett, to be had at A. Sheriff's new store, Main street. 16-1t

N. B. These hats being prepared with a durable water proof cement, will not break by fare usage, but last longer than any other sort yet made, and resist the summer heat and winter cold.

To Rent,

A Large Log House

On Main street, adjoining Patterson Bain's.

ALSO—

A Pasture Lot,

Convenient to town.—For particulars, apply to 16-2t JAMES P. PARKER.

BENJAMIN KARRACK.

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced business in Lexington, and has opened a shop in Mr. Bain's new house, situated on the corner of Cross and Main Cross streets. He trusts his experience is such as to enable him to give satisfaction to those who may call on him as a new beginner.

16-3t April 11, 1812.

THE CELEBRATED RUNNING HORSE

DARE-DEVIL,

Originally called Johnson's Colt,

IS now in high health and vigour, and will stand at my farm near Lexington, on Russell's road, & be let to mares on the following terms: For the season, Ten Dollars, payable on or before the 25th of December next, in wheat, rye, corn, oats, hemp, wool, linsey, beef on foot, pork, lard, whiskey or sugar, to be delivered at the stand—or in Lexington, at the market prices; which may be discharged by the payment of Six Dollars within the season, which will expire on the 15th day of July.—The single leap Four dollars, cash in hand.—Insurance Twelve Dollars. Any person putting four or more mares, shall have a deduction of One Dollar on each.—Mares from a distance pastured and grain fed on moderate terms; but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

DARE-DEVIL having stood for a number of years in Lexington, renders it unnecessary to recapitulate his pedigree and performances annually—[they can be seen at the stable.]—I shall therefore only observe, as a runner and foal getter, his superiority appears to be admitted by all; and that he is a native, and not imported.

DANIEL BRADFORD.

March 30th, 1812.

TAKEN UP by Elisha Cravens, of Jessamine county, a Bay Horse, about nine years old, 14 1/2 hands high, a star in his face, and marked with the geers—appraised to \$40.

P. HIGBEE.

January 6th, 1812. 15-3t

IF Matthias Green, who removed to Kentucky from the state of Maryland still live, and should read this paper, he will apply at this office without delay, where he will be informed of something of much consequence.

KENTUCKY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

For insuring Houses and other property, from LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE Society being now organized, applications for Insurance may be made every day from ten o'clock until two at Mr. Lewis Sanders's store in Lexington.

Agreeably to the law incorporating the society, Houses and Buildings are to be insured, on a mutual plan—that is, the parties applying for insurance, are both insured and insurers, and premiums once paid, the insured have no other or further to pay; unless from heavy losses, the society should be constrained to call on the members for a quota, to be apportioned to the amount insured by each, so as always to keep up a fund to promptly meet and pay said loss or losses.

This plan is conceived to be the most advantageous to the insurers—inasmuch as all profit to be made by offices of insurance, by this plan, goes to every member insured therein; as well as that it keeps the whole of the money paid for the premiums, in the state, to circulate amongst ourselves.

Merchandise, machinery, household furniture and other effects, will be insured for a premium to be paid annually or monthly, or for a longer period, as may be agreed by the parties applying for the same. This premium will be found full as low as in any insurance office to the eastward.

A copy of the laws incorporating the society, and of the bye-laws, rules and regulations for the government of the society, as also the scale of premiums for insurance, may be had on application at their office.

When applications shall have been made for insurance to an amount equal to twenty thousand dollars, the society are authorised by law, to issue policies, which will be done accordingly.

Agents will forthwith be appointed throughout the state, to receive applications for insurance, of which due notice will be given.

Mutual Assurance Office, 30th March, 1812.

JAMES MORRISON, Pres't.

W. MACLEAN, Clk.

Mrs. BROWN

Inform the Ladies that she has imported a superior assortment of the most elegant and FASHIONABLE MILLINERY:

Amongst which are a great variety of

Straw Bonnets, Hat Covers, Cottage silk do. Large Dolls, Jockey do. Mitred do. Fashionable straw The Argus do. Gym, Black Dunstable and Lilk Handkerchiefs, Chip do. Wax Beads, Black Crape do. Boss Cotton, Honey Comb Turbans, Velvet Trimmings, Full Dress Turbans, Silk Cord, Half Dress do. Superb Lace and Rose Wreaths for dresses, White Kid Gloves, Sattins, Modes, Pelongs, Extra Long, Short do. Black Lace, Black Ostrich Featherers, White do. Ladies' Silk Hose, Italian Artificial Flow-ers, Ribbons, broad and narrow, All coloured Crapes, Elegant Fans, Gold Fashionable Silk Fringe Tassels, Shawls, A variety of Fashionable Buttons, Cotton do.

And has on hand a handsome assortment of

Muslin, Cambricks & Lenos,

Mrs. B. having sensibly felt the lively interest some of the most respectable citizens have taken to serve her, begs them to accept her unfeigned acknowledgements, together with an assurance that the patronage received will be long and gratefully remembered. From a generous public she flatters herself with the hope of that encouragement which it shall be her ambition to merit by every means in her power.

16-1t Lexington, April 11th, 1812.

FOR SALE.

At the Baltimore Shoe Store,

MAIN STREET, A FEW TRUNKS OF

WELL ASSORTED SHOES.

Suitable for the present season, And will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or good negotiable notes and acceptances in town.

AMOS ALLEY.

Lexington, 11th April, 1812.

MAYSICK INN.

DOCTOR ROBERTS.

GRATEFUL for past favors, takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that for the better accommodation of those who may please to favor him with a call, he has moved into the Spread-Eagle Tavern, opposite to the house he formerly occupied, where he is building an addition so as to accommodate travellers (he hopes) with satisfaction to themselves; being retired from the public part of the house, a part of his bed chambers has comfortable fire places in them, and his stable is large and in elegant repair, having large double and single stalls, and shall be well attended to as to provender and a careful Ostler. Nothing on his part shall be wanting to merit a continuance of past favors.

15-1t March 30th, 1812

Clarke County, to wit:

TAKEN UP by Nathan Tucker, living on Stoner, near George Miller's horse mill, four miles from Winchester, a sorrel mare, six years old, 14 hands high, star and snip, has a white spot on her left jaw, shod all round, appraised to \$30. Also a bay horse 14 1/4 hands high, 9 years old, shod before and a lump on his right fore leg, some saddle marks, appraised to \$25. Posted before me this 12th day of February, 1812.

15 John Ward, j. p. c. c.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Supplementary to "An act to raise an additional military force."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the light dragoons shall receive the same uniform clothing as is now provided by law for the artillery and infantry, excepting one pair of gaiters and four pair of shoes, in lieu of which, each person shall be annually entitled to receive one pair of boots, and two pair of shoes.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the regiment of light artillery, shall receive the same clothing as the light dragoons, when ordered to be mounted.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the officers, excepting general officers, who may be appointed during the present session of Congress under the "Act to raise an additional military force," shall take rank in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, without regard to priority of appointment.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO. CLINTON. Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. March 17, 1812.

APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To incorporate the Trustees of the Georgetown Lancaster School Society.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That John Laird, Henry Foxel, Stephen B. Balch, Robert Beverly, Robert Munroe, John Mc Daniel, Junr. David Wiley,

Walter D. Addison, Daniel Bussard, Francis S. Key, Walter Smith, John Abbott, and their successors, duly elected or appointed, in manner herein directed, be, and they are hereby made, declared and constituted, a corporation and body politic, in law and in fact, to have continuance for ever, by the name, stile and title, of "The Trustees of the Georgetown Lancaster School Society."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all and singular, the lands, tenements, rents, annuities, rights, privileges, goods and chattels, heretofore given, granted, devised or bequeathed, to the said school, or to any person or persons, for the use thereof, or that have been purchased for or on account of the same, be, and are hereby, vested in and confirmed to the said corporation: And further, That the said corporation may purchase, take, receive and enjoy, any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, rights or privileges, or any goods, chattels, or other effects, of what kind of nature soever, which shall or may hereafter be given, granted, sold, bequeathed or demised, unto them by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable of making such gift, grant, sale or bequest; and the said property, real and personal, to rent, sell, convey, and confirm, or otherwise dispose of, as fully and effectually as any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, may or can do; Provided, That the clear annual income of all such property may not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars; and that the aforesaid property, real and personal, be considered as held in trust, under the management and at the disposal, of said corporation, for the purpose of defraying the expenses incidental to said school.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation, by the name, stile and title aforesaid, be, and shall be hereafter, for ever able and capable in law to sue and to be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in any court or courts, or other place or places, and before any judge or judges, justice or justices, or other persons whatsoever, within the district of Columbia or elsewhere, in all and all manner of suits and actions, complaints, pleas, causes, matters and demands, of whatsoever kind or nature they may be, in as full and effectual a manner as any other person or persons bodies politic or corporate, may or can do.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall have full power and authority to make, have and use a common seal, with such device and inscription as they shall think proper, and the same to break, alter and renew, at their pleasure; to appoint a president, treasurer, secretary, and such other officers, as they deem necessary and proper, either out of their own number, or otherwise; to assign them their duties and to fix their compensation, and to remove any or all of them from office, appoint another or others in their place, as often as they shall think fit; to make, ordain, establish or execute such by-laws and ordinances as may be deemed useful for their own government and for the government of the school; and the same to alter, amend or abrogate at pleasure; to fit up vacancies that may happen in their number, between two annual elections; and to determine upon, do and transact all business and matters appertaining to the said corporation, agreeably to the rules, by-laws and ordinances thereof, during their continuance in office: Provided, That not less than five trustees be a quorum to do business, and that no by-law, rule or ordinance shall be made repugnant to the laws of the district of Columbia.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a meeting of the members of the said society held on the second Monday in February next, and on the same day in every year thereafter, at the school-house erected by the said society, at which time and place the said members, or such of them as may be present, shall elect and choose by ballot, from their own number, twelve trustees to serve for the year ensuing their election, and until others shall be elected or appointed to serve in their place.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the trustees shall keep, or cause to be kept, in suitable books for the purpose, just and proper entries of all proceedings and accounts of said school and corporation, and have them laid before the society at every annual meeting, previous to taking the votes; and shall always deliver the said books, together with all the property of said school and corporation, in good order, to their successors in office, whenever required.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That children may be bound (in the manner now by law provided) to the said society; the deed or articles of apprenticeship, to be executed on the part of the said society by any two of the trustees thereof; and shall be agreed by the said deed, on the part of the said society, that every such child or children shall be provided with all necessary food, clothing and lodging, and taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and be placed in the service

of, and under the control and management of, some discreet and fit person, competent to instruct and educate the said apprentice, in some trade or employment, which may enable such child or children to earn a living by honest industry.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO. CLINTON,

Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate, March 19, 1812.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Repealing the tenth section of the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the tenth section of the act, entitled, "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States," shall be, and the same is hereby repealed,

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO. CLINTON,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

March 19, 1812.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

Resolutions on the subject of Arts and Manufactures.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to employ a person to digest and reduce to such form, as shall be deemed most conducive to the interests of the United States, a statement of the number, nature, extent, situation and value of the arts and manufactures of the United States, together with such other details connected with these subjects as can be made from the abstracts, and other documents, and returns reported to him by the marshals and other persons employed to collect information in conformity to the second section of the act of the first of May one thousand eight hundred and ten, and such other information as he may be obtained which the subject will admit of; and that he report the same to Congress.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO. CLINTON,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

March 19, 1812.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT.

To alter the times of holding the Circuit Courts of the first district.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the terms now established by law, the Circuit Court of the first circuit shall annually be holden as follows: at Portsmouth on the first day of October, within and for the district of New-Hampshire; at Newport on the fifteenth day of June, and at Providence on the fifteenth day of November, within and for the district of Rhode-Island; and at Boston on the fifteenth day of May, and on the fifteenth day of October, within and for the district of Massachusetts. And whenever any of the said days shall happen on a Sunday, then the said court hereby directed to be holden on the said day, shall be holden on the next day thereafter.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all actions, suits, writs, processes and other proceedings which now are pending in said court, or which now are or may hereafter be commenced for or returnable to the said Court at the proper term thereof now established by law, within and for the respective districts aforesaid, shall depend, have day, be returnable to, heard, tried and determined in the said Court at the first term thereof which shall hereafter be holden within and for the respective districts aforesaid, according to the provisions of this act, any thing in any former act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, President

of the Senate pro tempore.

March 26, 1812.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

LAW OF KENTUCKY.

AN ACT

To amend the law, authorising the appropriation of the Lands, acquired by the treaty of Tellico.

APPROVED, Feb. 8, 1812.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, That all persons who may hereafter obtain a certificate for any waste and unappropriated lands, lying in that section of this commonwealth, acquired by the treaty of Tellico, shall, agreeably to the provisions of the act, approved 31st January, for appropriating the lands acquired by the treaty of Tellico, and the act amendatory thereto, January 21st, 1811, for the same pay into the treasury of this state, in three equal annual installments, at the rate of twenty dollars per hundred acres; the first installment to be paid on the first day of January next, and on that day in every succeeding year, until the whole shall be paid in the term aforesaid.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That if by installment hereby allowed on any tract of land acquired as aforesaid, shall not be paid, on or before the first day of January, and on that day annually thereafter, the lands upon which such installment shall not be paid, shall be exposed to sale under the same rules and regulations, now in force relative to the sale of head right lands in this commonwealth.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons, who have settled, or obtained a certificate, or certificates, under the act appropriating the land acquired by the treaty of Tellico, passed January 31st 1810, or under an act passed January 31st 1811, to amend the law authorising the appropriating said land shall be entitled to take up and appropriate land, under the provisions of this act. And before any persons, shall be allowed to take up land under this act, he she or they, shall, before the court, at the time of the application for a certificate, as provided in the mentioned two acts, make oath, that he she or they, have not taken up or received a certificate in his, her or their own names, nor by any other in his, her or their behalf, any land under, or in virtue of the before recited two acts.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the clerks of the courts of the circuits, within the bounds of the lands embraced by this act, shall, within six months from its passage, transmit to the auditor of public accounts, an account of all certificates issued for lands, under the provision of former laws, previous to the 1st day of January last, under the penalty of one hundred dollars, to be sued for and recovered of each clerk, by the auditor of public accounts, upon motion, as in other cases, and to be applied to the public revenue. And hereafter it shall be the duty of the clerks, in whose courts certificates may be granted, to transmit to the auditor, a transcript of the certificates within six months after such certificates may be granted, subject to the like penalty.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Virginia Dictation.—This state votes for electors by a General ticket: to produce a concurrence of election, this ticket must be formed by persons drawn from different parts of the state, in whom the people can confide; the legislature is a body of this description; they have uniformly framed this ticket: and as they were not to meet again previous to the election they undertook to do it at their last session, a few days before the end of it; they postponed it as long as possible; until they found that from the number of members departing for their homes, there was some risk of having but a thin meeting: this nomination took place at a later period, than ever it has been before: members of the legislature were under a necessity of recommending the candidates whom they named by some political predilections; they were attached to the administration of Mr. Madison, & did not suppose that adhering to a rule which had been observed on two other occasions, of continuing the present incumbent in office, (where no sufficient objection appeared against him) would incur the imputation of dictating to our sister states; in the course of their respective nominations they therefore stated that the persons named by them were the friends of Mr. Madison and would vote for him.

These are the simple facts in the case; and yet this is said to be dictating to her sister states. Virginia has not the vanity to think that she has it in her power to dictate to the other states; or that those who may support Mr. Madison will do it in the slightest degree, in consequence of the nomination which she has made. She had as little ambition to wish it as vanity to expect it. She was perfectly sensible that the other states would move in their own orbit without any reference to her conduct; nor was it with any view to influence their determination that the members of the Virginia Legislature have taken the course which they did take. She is not ambitious; she is willing, if they desire it, that the sceptre, if so desirable, should pass into the hands of her sisters; and after the distinctions which she has received at their hands, she will be the very last to press any of her sons upon them. At present, all her ambition is to assert the rights and defend the honor of our common country; all her anxiety to turn upon our common enemy, the enemy of our union and the aggressor of our rights, the undivided energies of the nation.

From the New-Ark (N.J.) Centinel.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

This subject begins to be agitated in our sister states. The republican members of the Virginia legislature have nominated their electors, all of whom will support the re-election of JAMES MADISON as Chief Magistrate of the U. States. The members of the legislature of Pennsylvania have also had a meeting on the same subject—and it is stated were unanimously in favor of Mr. Madison.

That Mr. Madison will have the general support of the republican electors at the ensuing election, there cannot be much doubt. And why should he not be re-elected? Certainly he has sustained his exalted station with reputation to himself, and profit to his country. He remains the same inflexible patriot and able statesman as at his last election. And we feel ourselves justified in saying that he retains the confidence, and will command the suffrage of the republican party—the opposition of a few discontented ambitious editors to the contrary notwithstanding.

We perceive a strong predilection in some of the New-York editors to bring forward Mr. Dewitt Clinton for the office of President instead of Madison. According to our views of the subject this augurs nothing in favour of the harmony that always should exist in the republican party—and if persisted in, may seriously affect the future standing of their favorite candidate. If Mr. Madison has not forfeited the confidence reposed in him by his republican brethren (which we conceive he has not) let him serve another

Presidential term, when no doubt he will like his illustrious predecessor, retire; and then, if the northern or middle states can produce a candidate as worthy of our confidence as any that Virginia may propose, we shall be ready to give him our decided support.

The New-York Columbian, a democratic paper, under the influence of the Clintons, makes the following remarks on the Virginia Caucus which lately nominated Mr. Madison for president:

"Old Virginia Triumphant.—Both houses of the Virginia legislature assembled in grand caucus on the 12th, 13th and 14th of Feb. and nominated James Madison as the next President of the U. States.

"It has long been a subject of discussion whether there exists a northern or southern influence; but the matter seems now to be decided beyond dispute. If it be considered an alienable right of that section of the union to dictate to her superiors, both in point of population and wealth, as to the measures most conducive to the general welfare and interest, why so be it.—Our opinion is, that the same right may be claimed with the same degree of justice by the village of Cumminipaw.

Our readers may recollect, that we have heretofore noticed an article in the New-York Columbian, ridiculing the Virginia nomination of Electors, and warranting an inference, from its tenor, that certain individuals of the state of New-York would attempt the formation of an Electoral ticket in opposition to the sentiment which appears unanimously to have actuated the republicans of the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia in the nomination of Electoral candidates. Rumor has also been busy, with her thousand tongues, in propagating reports of an unnatural union contemplated between certain celebrated political characters, with a view to securing the Election of a "Northern President." We have been slow to credit those rumours; and we now believe the intention to have been to have discarded Federal aid, if the co-operation of Pennsylvania and the Western states could be secured. But the leading men in these states, the wishes of some of whom are known to have been consulted; true to republicanism and themselves, have rejected the overtures made to them, in some cases, it is said, with marked indignation.

Under these circumstances, on the 16th inst. a secret caucus was held at Albany, to ascertain the force which could be rallied in that state in opposition to the re-election of the virtuous and patriotic MADISON. After much conversation, and several propositions for a nomination, it was finally determined to be *in politics*, until other states, supposed to be interested in a coalition of Northern and Western interests, should be sounded on the subject. With the view of effecting this object, we learn that a committee was appointed, to consist of nine persons, whose names may be learnt on application to the Editor.

Nat. Int.

(From the Charleston Times, March 27.)

AMELIA ISLAND TAKEN.

We had the pleasure of conversing with a gentleman, who left Amelia Island on Sunday last, and who arrived this morning in the stage from Savannah. He states, that a day or two previous to the 16th instant, Amelia Island was summoned to surrender by the revolutionists at St. Mary's, who accompanied their summons with a declaration, that the United States troops stationed there would assist them in taking possession of it, should they refuse. The commandant having requested and obtained a short time to return an answer, wrote immediately to Maj. Laval & Commodore Campbell, to know whether it was their intention to co-operate with them. The Major returned for answer, that having had no instructions from his government to that effect, he should not. In the mean time, Maj. Laval was superseded in the command by Colonel Smith. The Commodore did not answer until the next morning, when he stated that he had had no instructions to render such assistance, but that he should act with them on his own responsibility; and accordingly, on the 16th or 17th, proceeded to drop the gun-boats down the river. Some signal guns having been fired by the Commodore, Amelia Island was taken possession of, without opposition, on Wednesday the 13th, by the Spanish revolutionists, conjointly with the United States' troops. One company of riflemen was sent from Colonel Smith's command. The gentleman, mentioned above, on whose information we rely with confidence, entertains no doubt of their having proceeded immediately to St. Augustine, where, we understand, there is some considerable force.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 2.

Preparation.—Ninety pieces of artillery (part of them brass) were received at this place from Washington City last week, the carriage and harness for which are now making, and sixty of them will be ready for the field by the middle of May, for the use of the old regiment of the U. States light artillery and the two regiments of artillery now raising. Fifty 18 pounders for travelling carriages are ordered to be completed as soon as possible.

[Colum.]

NORFOLK, APRIL 1.

Crumbs of comfort for American Merchants.

Arrived here yesterday the Mate and Crew of the schr. Pert, Jenkins, late of Baltimore, but at present on the way to Bermuda, whither she was ordered by Capt. Byron, of his B. M. ship Belvidera.—The Pert cleared out from Baltimore on Wednesday last, with a cargo

principally of hides and snake root, bound for France, and passed the Capes of Virginia on Sunday morning.—She had been but a few hours out when the Belvidera hove in sight and gave chase to her, keeping up a constant fire of round and grape shot. The wind unfortunately dying away rendered it impossible to escape, and the Pert was captured within 20 miles of our coast, after having received a great number of shot in her rigging (which went through her sails, cut away the main haulyards and top sail sheets and ties) and two in her hull, between wind and water.—All the crew except the Captain and Supercargo were taken out, a prize-master and 15 men put on board, and the vessel ordered for Bermuda. The frigate, immediately after, brought too the pilot boat Dash, and put on board of her the mate and crew of the Pert.

The Democratic Press states that in addition to the usual activity created in Philadelphia, by the prospect of an Embargo, two dispatch vessels were bought, and the keel of a privateer 100 feet long was laid down and contracted to be finished in 90 days.

NEW-YORK, March 17.

From Albany, March 13.

This day the House of Assembly has been sitting with closed doors!

When the engrossed bill to incorporate the Bank of America was read the third time, the Speaker put the question, shall this bill now pass? Whereupon Mr. Ogden rose, and moved, that the final question on passing the bill be postponed until Tuesday next. He said it was his painful duty to announce, that bribes had been offered to members of the House, to induce them to vote for the bill in question; that an honorable member had been offered \$500 and a handsome present for his vote. He therefore moved, that the House be cleared of every body but members and officers of the House, and that a committee be appointed to investigate the subject, to the end that the offenders might be brought to punishment.

The house was accordingly cleared, and continued in secret session until past 3 o'clock, when they adjourned to meet again at 5. But as they are yet to remain in secret, I can give you no more news to day.

It is conjectured, that the business will end in smoke, and that the bill will pass by an increased majority; but of this I do not pretend to judge.

Columbian.

The bill to incorporate a bank of Six Millions Capital having passed the House of Assembly of New-York, and being on its final passage in the Senate, Governor TOMPKINS, with a view of arresting its progress, on Thursday week, exercising a right vested in him by the constitution of the state, PROROGUED the Legislature to the 21st of May. In the Interval the election for Members of the Legislature takes place; so that, on that day, the Bank Question will be acted upon by Representatives chosen with a view to the great question on which they have to act, and fully possessed of the sentiments of the people on that point. This energetic act of Gov. TOMPKINS has, as might be expected, produced considerable ferment at Albany. The Republican members opposed to the Bank have approved the conduct of the Governor; and the Republicans on one hand, and Federalists on the other, who patronized the Bank, have separately protested against the prorogation.

Nat. Int.

THE PROROGATION

Of the New-York legislature by governor Tompkins, a thing so unusual in our states, is a most remarkable transaction; considering the times and circumstances. We presume, that it was occasioned by the fear of the Six Million Bank, whose success appeared certain. To squash an institution whose political and moral tendency he dreaded, and to allow time for the legislative mind to cool and reflect, was doubtless the motive of this worthy magistrate.

Whig.

Foreign Intelligence.

French Official Account of the SURRENDER OF VALENCIA.

Report of Count Suchet to the Prince of Neuchatel and Wagram.

"Head Quarters, Valencia, Jan. 12.

"MONSIEUR.—I beg your Serene Highness to announce to his Majesty the Emperor, that his orders have been executed: Valencia has submitted to his arms.

"The rapid movements of the 29th of Dec. forced the enemy to retire into their fortified lines; the pursuit of the troops which escaped from Valencia to San Philippe, deprived Blake of all hope of success; the investment was finished with perseverance; and with the greatest, valour repulsed three sorties.

"The boldness of the engineers, who, in the nights of the 1st and 2d of January, opened trenches within from 70 to 80 toises of the enemy's works, and who in four days and four nights carried their mines within 50 toises of the fosse; the surprising efforts of the artillery, who erected batteries at 60 toises, and which they succeeded in arming, notwithstanding the rains and dreadful roads; the constancy of the infantry in sharing in all these labours, caused the abandonment of the enemy's lines, defended by 80 pieces of cannon.

"These lines are 6000 toises in extent.

Valencia expended 12,000,000 of reals, and employed some thousands of men for two years in erecting them.

"On the 5th I commenced the bombardment, and on the 6th offered a capitulation, which being refused, I doubled our fire, and in three days and three nights, 2,700 bombs were thrown into the city, causing explosions, and several vast fires. The artillery, by a praise worthy emulation, succeeded in erecting two batteries manned with ten 24 pounders each, ready to make a breach in the interior defence. The engineers, with their usual activity, had effected a lodgment in the last houses of the suburbs, and placed mines under two of the principal gates of the town; when General Blake, fearing the terrible and near approach of an assault, accepted the following capitulation, which places in the power of the Emperor the city of Valencia, 374 pieces of artillery, 180,000lb. of powder, 3,000,000 of cartridges, 16,131 prisoners of the line, according to the accompanying statement, delivered by the General in Chief of the Spanish Staff, and 1050 sick in the hospitals of Valencia and Valdigna; 1800 cavalry and artillery horses, 21 stands of colours, 893 Officers, 22 Generals or Brigadiers, among whom are Zayas and Lardizabel, commanding the expeditionary divisions; Miranda, Marco del Ponte, Commander of the Valencian Army; Sea, Commandant of the Cavalry; the Marquis of Ruca, &c. four Lieutenant Generals, six Field Marshals, and a great number of Colonels; the General in Chief O'Donnel, and Captain General Blake."

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

DUEL.—A meeting took place at Wimbledon Common, on Sunday last, between Mr. B—r, (an Irish gentleman, settled in America,) and Major D—n, in consequence of the latter gentleman having, in the course of conversation, the evening before, inadvertently in very strong terms on the measures lately adopted by the American government against England, as also on the character of the American nation in general. After the first fire (which wounded Major D—n in the right arm,) Mr. B—r's friend (M. P—) proposed to Major D—n's second, that the Major should apologise, which being refused, another shot was called for, which took effect in Major D—n's arm, below the elbow, and effectually put a stop to any further proceeding. We understand the business has since been accommodated by the seconds.

FEBRUARY 15.

Captain Arthur Batt Bingham, who commanded the Little Belt at the time of her engagement with the American frigate President, has been promoted to the rank of Post Captain within these few days.

A letter from Dublin, dated Feb. 11, says—"We are assured that the Police have been informed of the swearing-in of 175 conspirators in one night in Church-street, and of almost an equal number at Glasnevin. The Police are most properly upon the alert; but county Magistrates, and every loyal gentleman, should be zealous to second their efforts. By neglecting to crush sedition in its embryo, we suffered miserably in 1768."

Dub. Journ.

We have received, from an authority which we have no reason to doubt, information that an assembly of persons, for some disloyal purpose, not declared, though well known, having been convened a few nights ago in a field near Rathfriland, a body of yeomanry surprised them, and firing over their heads, they scattered off in all directions, leaving behind them a stand of green colours.

FEB. 17.

The losses by shipwreck, in men and vessels, within the last three months, exceed the aggregate loss sustained by our navy, in all the naval battles fought, and victories won, within the last 20 years. To this loss we have to add that of the Manila, of 36 guns, the particulars of which are in our extracts from the Paris papers.

LIVERPOOL, FEBRUARY 11.

It appears that nearly one sixth of the whole inhabitants of this town, and nearly one-fifth of most of the other large towns in this county, are now in a condition to require the aid of charitable relief. Had it not been for the uncommon mildness of the season, it is believed the number would have been much greater. This is a state of affairs which we believe is without example, except at the time of severe season in 1810.

The Hannibal, American armed ship, which arrived yesterday from Baltimore, was chased near three days before her detention, and out-sailed La Niemen, and would not have now been detained had she not been disabled in a gale of wind, which carried away her top-gallant masts and main yard.

The Hannibal American armed ship was built for Christophe, the Emperor of Hayti: but payment being slack, she was purchased and fitted out by a company of American merchants at Baltimore. Before she was disabled, she out-sailed the Niemen and Madusa. She is supposed to be one of the most beautiful ships out of America, and measures 850 tons, and looks like a frigate.

VERY LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

[Twelve days the latest].—By the fast sailing ship Protection, Capt. Bearns, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received Belfast papers to the 9th, containing London dates to the 5th of March. These papers contain important intelligence, as will appear by the subsequent extracts.

BELFAST, MARCH 9.

A very important debate on the Orders in Council, took place in the House of Commons on Tuesday last. We regret to find, that Mr. Brougham's motion for a select committee to take the subject into consideration, was lost by a majority of 72.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Letters and newspapers from Paris to the first inst. have arrived. The principal journals are barren of all intelligence respecting the Peninsula, and they seem cautiously to avoid any statements respecting the north of Europe. Private letters however, say, that Marshal Berthier has already set off from Paris to take the command, interim, of the army on the Polish frontiers.

The Emperor himself is expected to follow Berthier in a few days, having sig-

nified it to be his intention to command in person.

By extracts from the Paris papers, it appears, the Russian and Turkish armies still keep the field.

No intelligence has yet been received from Gen. Hill. It is hourly expected.

It is again reported, that an embargo has been laid in the Danish ports, preparatory as it is supposed to the sailing of the Expedition against Anholt.

We believe we may confidently state, that the Earl of Cholmondeley, has accepted the office of Lord Stewart of the Household; and we apprehended the Marquis of Hertford will be appointed Lord Chamberlain, if he has not been so already.

Mr. Henry Wellesley, his Majesty's Ambassador at Cadiz, and Mr. Adair, his Majesty's late Minister at Constantinople, and formerly at Vienna, are, we understand, to be decorated with the Order of the Bath, in consideration of their diplomatic services on their respective missions. This mark of the Sovereign's favor is, we are assured, to be conferred in consequence of a special recommendation made by the Marquis Wellesley to the Prince Regent, prior to the noble Marquis's resignation of the Seals of the Foreign Department. It is now admitted, that the Earl of Moria has definitely refused the Order of the Garter, proffered particularly to him by the Prince Regent, as a special mark of his high personal favor and consideration.

Messrs. Dider, Rundall & Hall American gentlemen, from London, embarked on Monday evening at Plymouth, on board the Jane brig cartel, from Morlaix, having despatches from the American Charge d'Affairs in London, for the American Minister at Paris. They sailed directly, and seemed in great hurry to get over.

March 3.

Ministerial arrangements.—Though no further progress in the ministerial arrangements has been officially announced, it is understood that the new changes and appointments will in a few days be declared. Lord Sidmouth, it is still reported, will come into the administration, and some of his political friends are to have seats in the cabinet. The office spoken of for his lordship is that of President of the Council, which he held under Lord Grenville's administration. The Speaker is mentioned as likely to be raised to the Peerage, and in that event, Mr. Bragge Bathurst, it is said, will be his successor—Lord Melville is named as the successor of Mr. Yorke at the Admiralty Board, and the Earl of Buckinghamshire to succeed his Lordship at the Board of Control—Mr. Vanstittart and Mr. H. Addington, it is stated, are also to have official appointments. Whether Mr. Ryder will retire, as was reported some time back, is a matter of uncertainty. Mr. R. Wellesley, it is reported, is about to quit his situation at the Treasury Board. The reason assigned is, a declaration on his part that he would consider the Catholic question as an open one, and vote upon it according to the impressions that might be made upon him when it was brought forward—on which, he received an intimation that his resignation would be acceptable, and would in fact be expected.

T. Cooke, Esq. formerly under Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Department, is appointed Under Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

NEW-YORK, April 4.

LATER STILL.

At a late hour last night, the beautiful and fast sailing ship Lady Madison, Swaine, arrived at this port, in the unprecedented passage of 19 days from Liverpool, which port she left on the 16th of March.

Captain Swaine has favoured the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with London and Liverpool papers of the 13th of March and Lloyd's Lists to the 10th inclusive.

[The articles of London news are unimportant except, in so far as they confirm the rumour of a projected invasion of Russia by Bonaparte, in relation to which some particulars are given. Prussia is to aid him in the project, say the London Journalists, with 50,000 men—Details in our next.]

LONDON, FEB. 14.

In the House of Commons last night, on Mr. Whitbread's motion, Mr. Curwen, advertising to the rumored change of administration, expressed a hope that there might be a change of measures as well as a change of men, by which alone the system introduced by the Orders in Council would be abandoned. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his answer, informed the gentleman, that, notwithstanding the golden dream with which he was indulging himself, he might find, that the prospect would not open so pleasingly upon him as he appeared to anticipate. Mr. Whitbread, alluding to what had fallen from Mr. Percival, observed, "That, for himself, personally, he cared not if the right honorable gentleman remained in office; but when he reflected on his country, he felt the deepest regret; for it brought to his mind a train of painful recollections; and if the right honorable gentleman's statement were not mere vapor, it was ominous for the empire—from an administration conducted as his had been, the country could expect no benefit."

From the London Courier of January 24.

Mr. Porter's description of the views and feelings of the committee of foreign relations in the American house of representatives, is sufficiently warlike. There are hard words and blustering menaces the worthy interpreter of the committee.

seems to rest upon the advice of Sir Toby in the play, "And as thou drawest, swear horribly; for it came to pass off, that a terrible oath, with a swaggering accent, sharply twanged off, gives manhood more approbation than even proof itself would have earned him."—We are threatened with a naval war? The American navy is to destroy our trade with our colonies! They hold a sword over our resources that will cut them to the quick! Canada is to yield to their arms, and a country from which we import \$600,000,000 (125 millions sterling!) is to be conquered at once.

According to the American committee it is to be a war of unvarying success and glory to the U. States, and of constant defeat to G. Britain—for Mr. Porter never hints at the possibility of reverses to his own country.—He never thinks it possible that every American ship may be swept from the ocean; her harbours blocked; her commerce ruined altogether. A more noisy, silly, blustering speech—a speech more un-statesman-like we never read.—But perhaps the American committee meant little more than to bully.—Mr. Porter is against entering into the war prematurely. Aye, take counsel again; second thoughts will be best.—If America spreads the cloth, we may furnish some dishes to the feast which her guests may not relish.

Lisbon, Feb. 5.
The Gallant General Crawford died on the 24th ult. of his wounds, and on the following day was interred in the breach of Ciudad Rodrigo.

London, Feb. 19.
Mr. Kemble has received the most flattering overtures to enter into an engagement to perform in America. The offer indeed is of so liberal a nature, that it is said he is likely to accept it.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, APRIL 21, 1812.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A recess of Congress for two months is spoken of in letters, and will probably take place.—A large majority of both houses continue in favour of a war with Great Britain; but at what period of time this event will take place no one will hazard even a conjecture: for the "National Intelligencer" received yesterday, assures us that the embargo is a very mild measure, equal in its operation as it affects both belligerents, and intended by no means to be offensive to Great Britain! The Intelligencer says further, that the door is still left open for accommodation on fair and honorable conditions. Indeed! Look at the daily capture of our vessels and impressment of American seamen—look at her friendly disposition in attempting to dissolve the union and to stir up insurrection. Notwithstanding a mass of evidence of this kind, the Intelligencer may talk of negotiation and "honorable accommodation" with England: but when we view the effects of her policy in the West—when we hear of the tragic scenes that are now acting on our frontiers, after the slaughter at Tippecanoe, it is really surprising to hear that there is any doubt about the "active preparation for warlike operations." We do not believe the hints thrown out in the "Intelligencer"—we only regret to see such ambiguous remarks appear in so respectable a print, calculated to damp the ardour of the nation, and to mislead the public mind, as well as to injure the character of the administration.

"We will only add, at this time," that we should much like to know the price which the "Intelligencer" would receive as a compromise for the sculps of *Western Farmers*, (admitting Mr. Madison is of the same opinion.) We take upon ourselves all the responsibility of asserting that no disposition whatever exists on the part of the Executive longer to temporize.

We have heard for several days the most disgraceful reports, chilling to the hopes and feelings of every republican.—That the non-intercourse was to be removed, and the British agents to have liberty to inundate us with their manufactures, to the ruin of our own; to depress still lower the price of *Hemp and Hempen Manufactures*. We only state this as rumour, for if true there is a total submission to our old tyrants.

Foster says, and his friends swear for him, that Henry's letters are forgeries.—How well paid must those Americans be, who thus defend a foreign government at the expense of their own? Perhaps these Tories will swear as readily that Great Britain never employed secret service money in foreign countries; but for the purposes of corruption kept it all at home.

Mr. Foster's friends denied with him, on the authority of Sir James Craig, that England had set the Indians on us. This authority and all the future asseverations which may come from the same quarter, are entitled to great respect—after Henry's disclosures.

Henry is said to have shewn a large sum of money after he left Washington! Could Barton Key and his associates have furnished him with it—to get rid of a troublesome witness? They were more interested than the administration in purchasing him.

It may or may not be true, that Henry received \$50,000 for his disclosures.—The assertion comes from too foul a source (a federal paper) for us to believe it without further testimony. Liars are not to be believed though they speak the truth. But we suspect that if Henry got the money, he yet took his wares to a bad market.—Timothy and his friends would have subscribed ten times the sum to purchase his silence.

FOR the information of persons at a distance, the Trustees think it necessary to give a brief statement of the situation of the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky.

The building at present occupied, tho' in bad repair, is large enough for the accommodation of 100 students; but as it is anticipated that the number in a few years will be augmented greatly above what now usually attend there, the trustees have contemplated for a year or two, that so soon as the funds of the corporation would permit, they would erect a house calculated to receive two hundred. And at the late meeting of the board, it was found that the finances of the institution would justify the measure, and immediate steps will be taken to accomplish the design.

The university is advantageously situated in a local point of view—being on elevated, healthy ground, and accessible by convenient comfortable ways from all parts of the town.

The institution is furnished with an extensive and valuable library, embracing every province of literature; the use of which is extended to the students for an inconsiderable sum.

Also, there is provided a philosophical apparatus, calculated to aid the pupils' researches into the sciences of geography, astronomy and the various branches of natural philosophy.

The faculty in the University consist of a professor of natural philosophy and geography, a professor of moral philosophy, history, logic and belles lettres, and a professor of grammar and the dead languages, and a teacher of the French language. The gentleman who lately occupied this last station has resigned—but another has been appointed whose experience gives assurance that he will render satisfaction. The other offices are also filled by gentlemen of experience, and who have occupied their present professorships for many years—all of them are esteemed masters in the departments, over which they preside. And judging more particularly from the fruits of their labours (the progress of the youth under their care) they merit public confidence. At the late examination, the students evinced that their time had not been consumed in idleness. Their proficiency in the various scientific pursuits to which their attention had been devoted, manifested their industry, and the successful methods of instruction practised by their preceptors. Several of the premiums provided to be given to those who had made the greatest progress in their studies, could not be distributed by the judges, pursuant to the original intention, owing to the young men having equally made themselves masters of the subjects of study.

The rules provided for the government of the university are mild, yet efficient. Inasmuch as the students are obedient, orderly and moral—and both among themselves and between them and the citizens of the town, entire harmony prevails.

With respect to religion—the students are required to attend public worship regularly—whilst at the same time, care is taken by the board of trustees to prevent any preponderating influence of any particular profession of christianity, and to pursue impartiality amongst all.

The price of tuition is \$12 50c. the half year for scientific students, and \$10 for those who are exclusively confined to grammar and the languages—paid in advance. Those who use the library pay \$1. During the winter session, or half year, each student must contribute his proportion of fuel, which costs about \$1 50.

Boarding, including diet, room, lodging, fire and candles may be had in town generally at \$50 the half year, tho' in some instances \$60 have been paid.

Printers friendly to the Transylvania University, are respectfully requested to insert the foregoing in their papers.

By order of the board.

HUBBARD B. SMITH, Clerk.

DIED,

In Woodford County, on Wednesday evening the 8th inst. in the 23d year of his age, GEORGE WASHINGTON PLEASANTS, one of the editors of the Palladium.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. G. M. Bibb, to his excellency Gov. Scott, dated,

WASHINGTON, April 5.

The President in a confidential message recommended an embargo for sixty days.—The Congress passed an act laying an embargo for ninety days, which was, yesterday, approved by the President. The inducements, as well for the embargo, as for extending the duration, beyond the period recommended by the message, are intimately connected I will state them as briefly as I can. We have but too long lingered under the outrages upon our rights, and the insults upon our flag, committed by the British government—with a fond hope that, patience, forbearance, remonstrance, and negotiation, would acquire reparation for the past, and security against future injuries. That delusive hope is now banished. Our patience has been taken by our enemies for cowardice, and the ministry of G. Britain have formed a contemptuous opinion of our firmness. Forbearance and remonstrance have produced only repetition of insults and injuries. The last accounts from England leave us nothing to hope or expect from that nation, but what we can extort by those physical means of forcible resistance, defence and offence, which nature has given us. The embargo is considered as a prelude to open hostilities—not as a measure which is to pinch Great Britain until she complies with our just demands. Having taken such a view of our relations and their ultimate consequences, it was due to the commercial men, and to the nation, that the property sent on the ocean and abroad, in time of peace, should not be hastily subjected to the accumulated dangers consequent to a state of war. To detain our seamen and property at home until our citizens could be apprised fully of the hazards which they would have to encounter abroad under the new attitude this government intends to assume,—to draw home that which is already abroad, thereby adding to our stock of individual wealth and consequently to our national resources—and to give time for increasing and maturing our means of offensive and defensive operations, were the primary inducements to this embargo. Ninety days, therefore, were preferred to sixty, as affording the better opportunities, for bringing home the wealth of our citizens, and giving greater strength and energy to our military preparations.

This measure may be followed perhaps by a temporary suspension of the non-importation act, for the purpose of permitting American citizens to withdraw their funds from Great Britain. It is most devoutly to be wished that all possible zeal shall be excited (during these ninety days especially) to give the utmost alacrity to the enlistments of regulars and volunteers. The people should know the government of which must be pursued by the government which their own choice against a government which entertains a deadly hatred to ours, because it dares to be free.—The people ought to be called upon to rise in the majesty of their strength and rally around the standard of their government.

LOUISVILLE, APRIL 17. INDIAN HOSTILITIES

At our Doors!!

Mr. Hinton, who lived a few miles below Valloia, or the place long known by the name of the "French Store," on Drift-wood, Fork of White River, (I. T.) went on Tuesday morning (7th inst.) after his horses—not returning as soon as was expected, his brother and brother-in-law went in quest of him, and discovered horse and Indian tracks—they returned, gave the alarm, raised a party, went out, and explored the woods until Saturday morning, when they found the body of Mr. Hinton lying in the river, he having been shot thro' the head, tomahawked, scalped and stript. Two young men by the name of Rogers, were missing from the same neighborhood, were supposed to have shared a similar fate, but have since returned. Col. Bartholomew, and a company of upwards of forty have gone from Charleston, and maj. or capt. Beck, and his company from Harrison county, out to Drift-wood. Col. Robertson, [successor of col. Bartholomew resigned] has received orders from Gov. Harrison to hold the militia in readiness to march at a moments warning.—Major Brown will leave Charleston on Monday next, for fort Knox—he has accepted a lieutenantcy in capt. Broker's company of Rangers, who are to range from Fort Knox to Fort Harrison.

Ye sons of Kentucky! hold yourselves in readiness! we think it probable you will again be called on, and shortly, to assist in chastising those ruthless savages; if so, we are confident there still exists another Daviess, Owen, Mars and Somerville, ready, and only waiting for orders to avenge the death of their prototypes.

By a gentleman direct from Vincennes, on whom reliance may be placed, we have the following information:—An express arrived to Gov. Harrison on Sunday morning with the intelligence that the Indians, had recently burnt a house on the N. W. side of the Wabash river about 30 miles from Vincennes. The express stated, says our informant, that a young man who lived about the house was seen murdered in the yard. The family which consisted of a woman and children were gone not known whither—perhaps taken prisoners.

He likewise adds that on his return (Monday last) he met an express going on to the governor with intelligence that a man was lately found killed and scalped and attempted to be thrown into Drift-wood, fork of White River, but was lodged, and that two men were missing out of the settlement who had not been heard of for three days.

Nashville, March 30.

During the last week our part of the country was in great consternation in consequence of a fabricated report which reached us, of a large body of Chickasaw and Creek Indians having made an attack upon our western frontier, destroyed 25 families, and were pressing forward (having all before them) to the heart of the settlement. In a few hours after the report arrived (which had assumed a tolerable authentic shape) almost the whole body of the citizens were under arms. Never on any occasion could there have been more promptitude and patriotism displayed. The idea of our frontier brethren groaning and bleeding under a tomahawk of a savage foe, fired every heart with indignation, and with one voice, they exclaimed we will have vengeance, ample vengeance for the blood of our citizens, or die in the attempt.—By a moderate calculation there were at least 6000 volunteers in the different counties ready to march. We are happy to state that there was not the least grounds for the report, and that the Indians have been as peaceable as usual.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW CITIZENS, Permit me to inform you, that I shall be a candidate, at the next election, for the office of Lieutenant Governor. I have resided in this State twenty-four years—considerable part of that time, I have served in the House of Representatives and Senate of the State; my conduct while there, I hope will be a sufficient pledge to the people, that should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will to the extent of my information and talents, faithfully discharge the duties of the office.

With much respect,

I am your obt. humble servt.
JAMES CRUTCHER.

SEIZURE OF THE HORNET.

A letter is said to have been received in town yesterday, mentioning the seizure of the U. S. sloop of war Hornet, by order of Bonaparte.

It will be seen by the London advices via New-York, that our good friend Bonaparte, has helped himself to two sets of despatches, from Mr. Russell, the American Charge D'Affairs in London, to Mr. Barlow the American minister in France.

A London paper mentions a report received there from the continent, of Bonaparte having given his new wife Maria Louisa a beating, and having sent her back to Vienna.—*Freem. Jour.* (FUDGE.)

A war in the North of Europe is perhaps inevitable—the march of troops to the north of Germany has been in progress since October. They have been moving without eclat, but in vast numbers at short intervals—from the shores of the north Sea, from the Atlantic coasts, from Italy; across the Rhine, the Danube and the Elbe, troops have passed into Poland and Pomerania; and Prussia is

bound to furnish a contingent of 35,000 troops!—The most celebrated of the French generals have passed in the same direction sans suite. [Aurora.]

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Democratic press, dated
WASHINGTON, March 24.

"The Vice President lies very ill of an inflammatory Rheumatism. Yesterday the Senate were not in session on account of his illness. This morning Mr. Crawford has been chosen President of the Senate pro. tem."

We learn from Washington that the sickness of the Vice-President is considered so dangerous as to almost do away all hopes of his recovery.
N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Eighteen American vessels bound to or from France, were captured by the British under the orders in council, in the month of February last—one of these ships has been valued at 500,000 dollars.

We understand that GENERAL WILKINSON will shortly depart to resume the command of the army of the United States on the Mississippi.—*Demo. Press.*

The Stockholders of the late Bank of the U. States have determined upon a dividend on the first of June next, when it is expected from 60 to 70 per cent. will be paid upon the capital.

The Common Hall of the City of Richmond, Virginia, have amended their ordinance respecting the erection of a MONUMENT on the ground where the Theatre lately stood—and have agreed to unite their funds with those of the "Association for building a Church on Shockoe Hill"—and these, together with such private subscriptions as may be obtained, are to be appropriated towards purchasing the whole lot of land, whereon the Theatre lately stood, and erecting thereon a MONUMENTAL CHURCH.

The Legislature of Virginia have enacted a general law, authorising any inhabitant of that State to introduce any slaves from the other states or any person to remove into that state with his slaves, on this proviso, that they carry out of the state within a certain time as many female slaves as are between the age of 10 and 30 years.

Blankets and Clothing.—The Massachusetts Legislature report (on the Governor's Message) that the ability of the commonwealth to afford a sufficiency of such necessary supplies, independently of any foreign nation, is undoubted.—That, "proposals have already been made to the committee by individuals adequate to the fulfilment of their engagements to furnish at least 50,000 blankets and a like number of suits of clothes, within a short period from the date of the contract." They therefore instruct the governor, to inform the general government, that Massachusetts can speedily furnish blankets and clothing "sufficient to meet any contingency that may occur," as also goods for the Indians.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered books to be opened in certain banks at Portsmouth, N. H. Boston, Providence, R. I. Hartford, Conn. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington City, Richmond and Charleston, to raise the loan of eleven millions of dollars, authorised by the late act of Congress.

GEN. WILKINSON.—The Baltimore Whig states that the Judges of the Supreme Court, at Washington city, have since Gen. Wilkinson's acquittal, waited on him in a body, and even Chief Justice Marshall was amongst them.

We learn by a letter from Williamsburg, that the Rev. John Bracken, Professor of the Grammar School in the College of William & Mary, has been chosen President of that Seminary, in the room of the late venerable Bishop Madison.

The result of the election in New Hampshire will be—a Republican Governor—3 republican and 2 federal counsellors—9 republican and 3 federal senators—106 republican and 70 federal representatives.

It is stated in the Maryland Republican that Lieut. Clark has received orders to place the harbor of Annapolis in a complete state of defence.

It is gravely announced in a Boston federal paper, that "the lady of Francis Jas. Jackson, Esq. was lately delivered of a son, at Brighton, England."

THEATRE.

ON SATURDAY EVENING APRIL 25.
Will be presented, a Celebrated Tragedy in five acts, written by the rev. Mr. Hill, called

ZARA.

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED, THE MUCH ADMIRER MUSICAL PIECE OF THE
CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.

Particulars in Bills.

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, A Splendid Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KIND, WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.
17—tf
Lexington, April 17, 1812

Doctor Buchanan

Having brought his literary pursuits to a close, will now devote himself exclusively to the

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC,

In Lexington and its vicinity. His patrons will find him a few doors below the office of the K. Gazette.

17—tf

J. B.

Hubbard B. Smith,

INTENDS carrying on the business of drawing Deeds, Letters of Attorney, Covenants, Releases, Indentures, Articles of Agreement, Bonds, Assignments, &c. &c. on the most moderate terms. He may always be found at the Kentucky Hotel, or at his office on short street, immediately over Doct. Walter Warfield's apothecary shop.

17—tf

April 17th, 1812.

TWO BOYS, if well recommended, will be taken to the tanning business, on good terms. Application should be made immediately and the age of the boys should not exceed sixteen years.

Wm. G. THOMPSON, & Co.
Lexington, April 20, 1812. 17—3t

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Versailles, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A	P
Miss Rebecca Agan	James Parrish
Thomas Alsop	William Powell
B	Mess. Patrick & Weir
Samuel Bowdry	Thomas Payne
Mrs. Susan Bell	Maj. G. Ramsey
Alex'r. Buchannon	George Robinson
Thomas Buckley	Catharine Rigs
James Bell	S
C	John H. Carlisle
John H. Carlisle	2 Sheriff of Woodford
Mrs. Caty Cargo	Anthony Samuel
Jacob Cave	James Stapp
F	Watt Stapp
Leonard Fleming	John Searey
G	T
James Garner	James Torbitt, jr.
Willis W. Garnett	Miss Mary Tarrent
H	Joel Turnham
Daniel Holman	V
Henry Harner	John Vaughn
Mess. Hanks & Tarrent	William Vaughn
John Hammond	W
L	Thos. Wooldridge
Robt Langford	John Warren
John H. Lee	John Walker
M	Elijah Woolfolk
Miss Celia McDowell	Benjamin Wilson
Mrs. Sally Mitchell	Edward Woods
James McConnell	
EDWARD F. VAWTER, P. M.	
April 9th, 1812.	17—3t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Kay, sen. deceased, are requested to come forward and settle without delay. Those having demands against the said decedent, will apply for settlement to

Robert Kay, or
Merriman B. Curd, Esrs.
Fayette, April 18th, 1812. 173w

NOTICE.

FROM this date, I forwarn all persons whatsoever from fishing or fowling within the boundary of my land, on the town fork of Elkhorn, without my consent so to do, or they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

ISAAC YARNALL.

April 18th, 1812.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all and every person or persons whatever from trading or taking an assignment on a note from me to James Jenkins, of Fayette county, for one hundred and eighty dollars in horse flesh, payable some time the first of October next. Also a note for one hundred and ten dollars from me to Reuben Pitcher, payable so soon as I collect from Henry Heronimus, one hundred pounds. The said notes being fraudulently obtained, I mean not to pay them; therefore give this caution.

JAMES EASTHAM.

March 25th, 1812.
P. S. The fraud is by a combination of Reuben Pitcher, the said Jenkins & Henry Heronimus.

1730c

J. E.

THE subscriber offers for sale her undivided interest in a tract of 10,000 acres of valuable LAND, lying on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Little Sand. The survey is in the name of John Harvie, Chs. M. Thurston and Edmund Taylor, the heirs of George Rice, dec. of whom the subscriber is one, and entitled to one equal third part of the tract, her part amounting to 555 1-2 acres. The subscriber is unable to give any other description of the tract than that she has been informed it is very rich and valuable land. She will dispose of her interest at a reduced price for cash or good negroes, and will give a reasonable credit for a part of the price. She is informed that there is no interference in the land, and will make a general warranty deed, as soon as a division takes place, for which a suit is now depending.

Any person wishing to purchase will apply to Richard Roach, at Postlethwait's Inn, Lexington, or the subscriber in Bardstown.

RUTH ROACH.

Bardstown, March 25th, 1812. 17—tf

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully returns his acknowledgements to the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement he has experienced ever since his residence in this place, and informs them that he has removed his family to the brick house on Main street, immediately on front of his workshop, and hopes by a continuance of attention to merit their future favour.

ROBERT WILSON.

N. B. Wanted, one or two journeymen who understands the cabinet business.

17—6w

April 17th, 1812.

February 26th, 1812.

TAKEN UP by Scarlet Finn, living in Montgomery county, on the waters of Lulbegrud, about five miles from Mount Sterling, one roan horse about fourteen hands high, supposed to be about 15 years old, has lost his right eye, some saddle spots, appraised to \$10.

173t

William Orear, J. P.

TAKEN UP by John Patterson, living in Adair county, on the waters of the south fork of Little Barren river, near to Maj. Young's, one Brown Mare, yellow about the nose and belly, some grey hairs in the face, some saddle marks, a white spot on the off shoulder, a little roach backed, a switch tail, supposed to be 9 years old past, about fourteen hands high, paces and trots, appraised to \$18.

17—3t

John Hugart, J. P. A. C.

TAKEN UP by William Wright, living on the Limestone road, at the big Pond, a sorrel Horse, near five feet high, a few white hairs in his forehead, supposed to be six years old last spring, branded on the near buttock and shoulder with a stirrup iron, appraised to \$30 before me this 11th Nov. 1811.

Leonard Young.

Clark County, etc.
TAKEN UP by Richard Willis, living on the waters of Stoner, five miles from Stoner, two mares; one a sorrel with a blaze face, about 13 hands 3 inches high, five years old; no brands perceivable, a white spot on the throat, and one on the back of her right shoulder. The other is a bay, six years old, 13 1-2 hands high, a small star in her forehead, and docked; no brands perceivable—the sorrel is appraised to \$20, the bay to \$17.

A copy. Teste,

JAS. P. BULLOCK, d. c.
for DAVID BULLOCK, Clk.
January 27th, 1812. 15—3tf

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER
WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR
SALT-PETRE,
At their Store in Lexington, during present year.
January 1st, 1812.

Coffee & Sugar.
110 BARRELS JUST RECEIVED, IN PRIME ORDER,
FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, BY
J. P. SCHATZELL,
Stone house, Corner of Main and Mill streets.
Lexington, Feb. 13, 1812. 8-tf

Jeremiah Neave
HAS LATELY RECEIVED A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE,
Which he will sell for Cash, or approved paper, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, ON THE MOST MODERATE TERMS.
Dry Goods, Groceries, & Hard Ware,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE.
LADIES' SHOES, STRAW BONNETS,
MEN'S COARSE DITTO, MEN & BOYS' PHIMOCO CAPS, PHADELPHIA HATS
Cotton by the Bale.
And Prime Cotton, Retail, as usual.
Shewn Cotton from different factories,
Hamilton's best Snuff, wholesale or retail at the Philadelphia prices,
Pittsburgh Castings, Dorsey Iron, Wire & Brass Sifters for Powder-makers and others, of all sizes.

Nails, Paints, Stationery, &c.
Linsey, good tow Linen and 600 and 700 Linen, received in exchange for Merchandize
Lexington, Jan. 27, 1812. 5-tf

Academy for Young Ladies.
Mrs. BECK

MOST respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her ACADEMY will be opened on the 15th of February; in which will be taught, as usual, every useful as well as every elegant branch, necessary to form an English, classical Education. The terms, Twenty-four Dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly, in advance. A vacation will be given from the 15th of December, to the 15th of February, for which no deduction will be made; the weather at that time, being generally too severe for young Ladies to encounter; neither will the age or size of the scholars admitted, make any difference in the terms. Music and Painting, not being included in the above terms, will be taught, by the quarter, at Twelve Dollars.
Mrs. B. pledges herself to make every exertion within the sphere of her abilities, for the improvement of those with whose education she may be flattered; and to those friends who have honoured her with their patronage, she returns her most sincere and grateful thanks.
WATER-STREET, Lexington, Jan. 24, 1812.—5-tf

The Subscriber
HAS REMOVED HIS
Boot & Shoe Manufactory
TO the corner brick house of Maj. Parker's on Water-street, where he still intends carrying on that business in all its various branches. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of
Philadelphia Leather,
and intends keeping a full supply of that kind.
WILLIAM BOULIN.
26th January, 1812. 5-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE
Manufacturing of Tobacco,
In the town of Lexington Ky. on an extensive plan. WE wish to inform Merchants and Chevers that they may be supplied with this article on the most reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail. In preparing our tobacco for market, we pursue the most approved method yet discovered, and we flatter ourselves from the assiduous attention which we intend to devote personally to every branch of the business, and from a thorough knowledge of the art, that we will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour us with their orders.
Orders from merchants in any part of the western country promptly attended to—and if our tobacco does not meet the expectation of our customers, we will receive it back again at our own expense.
DAVID COBBS & CO.
N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately two or three hundred hogsheads of Tobacco.—Also to hire 15 or 20 Negro Boys to work at the above business.
D. COBBS & CO.
Lexington, June 11, 1811.

FANATICISM EXPOSED:
OR THE
Scheme of Shakerism
Compared with Scripture, Reason and Religion, and found to be contrary to them all.
BY THE
Rev. JOHN BAILEY,
Of Kentucky.
Lately published, and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, price 12 cents
Montgomery county, act.
TAKEN UP by Abel Pickler living on Grassy-lick creek, Montgomery county, a Bay Mare, twelve years old, thirteen hands and a half high, a star in the forehead, no brands perceptible, appraised to ten dollars—posted before me this 2d day of December, 1811.
A copy, Attest
H. LANE, n. c.
TAKEN UP by George Jamison, in Jessamine county, on Sinking creek, one dark bay mare, with a blaze face, near 14 hands h. h. 6 years old, appraised to twenty dollars, this 1st day of February, 1812.
15-3t
RICH'D. LAFON, j. p. c.
TAKEN UP by Levy Outten living in Fayette county, about six miles from Lexington, a Sorrel Horse, about eight years old, near spring, fourteen hands high, shod before, his right hind foot white as far up as his ankle, has a small snip on his nose, appraised to \$20.
JAMES WOOD.
Dec. 23d, 1811.

MASON'S INN.
MOUNTSTERLING, KENTUCKY.
The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened
A House of Entertainment.
HE returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
PETER MASON.
January 14, 1812. 12-tf

Book Binding Generally.
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has recently removed to Lexington and again commenced business, on main street, two doors below Limestone street nearly opposite Postlethwait's inn. Book Binding in all its branches will be carried on, and executed in the best style, on moderate terms. The attention and exertion of the subscriber will be wholly devoted to give satisfaction to his customers—and he hopes to merit a share of business.
JOHN F. CARTER.
Dec. 22, 1811. tf

THE subscriber informs his friends that he has returned to Lexington, where he intends, in co-partnership with JAMES W. BRAND, to pursue his profession of
House Carpenter & Joiner
In all its branches, if liberally encouraged. Place of residence between Mr. Samuel Long's shop and Mr. John W. Hunt's factory, on the opposite side of the street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Atkinson.
MATTHEW KENNEDY.
March 14th, 1812 12-tf

FOR SALE.
FROM 1 TO 3 HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,
SITUATED in the Indiana territory, on the bank of the Ohio, eight miles above the mouth of the Kentucky river. The situation of this place is one of the most elegant for a town and will probably become a county seat whenever the country is settled so as to afford a division of the present counties, a town will be built at this place called Vevay. A post office is already established. The purchaser will have the advantage of a ferry across the Ohio, if he chooses—this is of much importance, as the road is expected to become very public. For further particulars, enquire of the printer, or of the subscriber on the premises.
JOHN F. DUFOUR.
Vevay, March 18, 1812.

NOTICE
IS hereby given to all persons who have any demands against the estate or the heirs of James McCabe deceased, (late of the County of Jessamine) to make them known to the subscriber, living in the aforesaid county, and those indebted to the estate are again requested to make immediate payment: and the public are hereby notified not to take an assignment of a bond, for 100 acres of Land, situate on Brush Creek, Green County; which bond purports to be given by the descendant, to ascertain Patrick McCabe, and by him assigned to a certain Bales, of Green county; who has made application to the subscriber for information on the subject: the subscriber then and now believes said bond not to be genuine, therefore gives the above caution.
FRANCIS McCABE, Adm'r.
March 31, 1812. 14-3t

James Megowan,
CABINET MAKER,
INFORMS the public that he has commenced business in Lexington, and opened a shop on Mill street, in the house lately occupied by Downing & Grant, painters.
Every species of Cabinet work that his friends may choose to order, will be executed on short notice, in an elegant and fashionable manner, and on reasonable terms.
2-tf January 6th, 1812.

CASH
WILL BE GIVEN FOR
Six Likely Negro Boys,
FROM the age of sixteen to eighteen. To save fruitless application none need be offered unless well recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.
11-tf March 9, 1812.

KENTUCKY HOTEL.
WILLIAM SATTERWHITE,
ACKNOWLEDGES with gratitude the many favours he has received since he commenced business in Lexington, and begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has leased of Mr. Clay, for a term of years, the above extensive and commodious building, where he will be thankful to receive a continuance of their favours. Nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. He will be constantly supplied with the most choice liquors, and his table shall be furnished with the best viands which the Lexington market affords. Particular attention shall be paid to his beds, and his stables shall be abundantly supplied with provender, and attended by the most careful ostlers.
Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1811.

Slate Iron Works.
The Bourbon Furnace
IS now in full blast—All orders shall be filled with neatness and dispatch, agreeable to patterns forwarded. Those who wish machinery executed in the neatest manner, will I hope pay the strictest attention to their patterns.
Slate Forge,
Is also in complete operation; where Black-Smiths, Gun-Smiths, &c. &c. can be supplied, upon the shortest notice with
BAR IRON
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Forged to suit their orders. A constant supply of OWINGS'S IRON, and CASTINGS, will be kept at his store, in Lexington, and sold wholesale and retail on moderate terms, to suit purchasers. The subscriber's store is opposite Capt. N. G. S. Hart's, on Main Street.
THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.
December 21, 1811. 2-tf
Blank Bills of Lading and Bills of Exchange
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.
CONTAINING seventy-five acres, with a handsome, new and convenient one story Brick House, with smoke house, ice house and other useful buildings; two good springs and a pond of stock water; the whole under fence, and within sight of the Stroud's road, two and a half miles from the Lexington court house. This land lies remarkably well, and is divided into forty-two acres of wood and thirty-three cleared. It is presumed this property from its vicinity to the town and other advantages, would be found a suitable residence for a man of business. A fourth part of the purchase money will be required in hand, for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Possession may be had if required in two months. The title to this tract is indisputable. For further particulars enquire of the printer.
11-tf March 7.

J. P. Schatzell,
At the stone house, corner of Main and Mill streets, Lexington,
HAS YET ON HAND OF HIS LATE IMPORTATION, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH GOODS,

WHICH he still offers for sale on reasonable terms, to the Store-keepers of Kentucky, and if desired, produce or Hempen manufactures will be taken in part pay: they consist of the following articles, viz:
Broad & Forest Cloth \$7-8th, 9-8th, and 6-4th assorted, \$ black and all colored
Milled Cassimeres and ed Cambric do.
Woolen Cords, \$ Cashmere and Chintz
Toilette Waiccoat-\$ Shawls,
ing, \$ Flushed and pulicat
Cotton Cassimeres and Handkerchiefs.
Grandrelles, \$ An assortment of
Brown Hollands, \$ Ribbons, Cotton and
Men's & Women's Cot-\$ Thread Laces and
ton, Worsted, Silks Edgings,
and Angola Hose, \$ Sewing Silks & Twists,
Pic nic Sleeves, Gloves, Needles and Pins,
and Mitts, \$ White and all colour
Black Satins, Modes, \$ ed and Cotton Wire
and colored Sarsnits, \$ Thread,
Fashionable twilled Tapes assorted,
Silk for Ladies dress \$7-8th and 4-4th Irish
ses, \$ Linens,
Men's Florentine, \$ India Muslins, Checks
Barcelona, black, white, and Rosmal Hand-
and colored Hand-\$ kerchiefs,
kerchiefs, \$ Imperial & Young Hy-
dimities, Calicoes and \$ son Teas,
Chintz's, \$ Coffee and Loaf Sugar,
Furnitures, \$ Gingham \$6 quarter Casks choice
4-4th and 6-4th Cam-\$ Also some English Sad-
bricks and Fancys \$ dery.
Muslins, \$
And he expects to receive in a few days, a small parcel of BUENOS AYRES HIDES.
This is for the information of Tanners.
3-tf Lexington, 7th January, 1812.

STONE CUTTING.
ROBERT RUSSELL,
ETU NS his grateful acknowledgements to the public for the very liberal encouragement which he has received since he has commenced his business of stone cutting in Lexington, and solicits a continuance of public favor. The business will be hereafter carried on under the firm of
Robert Russell, & Co.
In all its various branches. The firm are furnished with an ample supply of stone for all purposes, both free-stone and marble; and work of any kind shall be performed by them at the shortest notice, executed in the neatest manner, and as cheap as any in the state. Part trade will be received in payment, and the prices made known when the work is bespoke. The old stand is still occupied, situated near the jail, on Limestone street.
4-ly January 17th, 1812.

Adair Circuit Court, March term, 1812.
John Lyon, complainant, }
Robert Todd's Heirs, and } IN CHANCERY.
Jacob Votaw, defendants.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Jacob Votaw is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he failing to appear and answer the complainant's bill herein against him according to law, on the motion of the complainant aforesaid by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said Votaw do appear here on the first day of the next June term, and answer the bill of the said complainant, the same will be taken herein against him as confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some authorised newspaper, printed within this state, for eight weeks successively.
A copy. Teste,
14-4 ISAAC CALDWELL, D. C.

Please to look sharp!
SUPPOSED to be stolen from the subscriber on the night of the 8th February last, a large BAY MARE, about sixteen hands high, remarkably high withers, face bald down to her nose, black legs all but some white on her hindfeet, natural trotter, but racks and canters when rode, high carriage, rising five years old, no brand recollected. I will give THIRTY DOLLARS for apprehending mare and thief upon the thief being brought to conviction, or a generous reward for the mare only, or information where she can be had—the whole amount for both to be paid on their delivery, by me
Wm. DUNLAP, Two miles from Lexington, near Scott's Road
MARCH 30, 1812.

I WISH TO SELL
A tract of LAND,
WITHIN three miles of Shelbyville, containing TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES—about thirty acres of which are cleared, with some improvements, and an indisputable title.—Or I will exchange it for Land in the neighborhood of Lexington. Apply to Moses Hall of Shelbyville, or
14-tf JOHN TODD, Lexington.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to me by Bond, Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to William Macbean, who is authorised to receive and settle the same—he has also directions to commence suits against all those who fail to avail themselves of this notice.
THOMAS D. OWINGS.
Lexington, Feb. 22, 1812. 9-tf

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Lexington, Ky. which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General-Post-Office as dead letters.

Ayres John	Allen Joseph
Alexander Robert	Alsop William
Allis Henry,	Adams Larkin
Allen Miss Maria	Adams Anna
Alexander Aaron	Andrews John
Boyd John	
Berryman Thos. H.	Bullock Waller
Brown H. H.	Baxter Jacob
Bell Susannah	Baily Augustine
Bulford Abraham	Baker David
Bell William	Boaz John
Badin Stephen	Barbee Andrew
Brown Morgan	Bolin William
Baldwin & Rice	Boon Squire
Bullock Edmund	Bohannon Simeon
Bledsoe Jesse	
Bacon William	Bartlet George
Branks Ephraim	Bryan John
Brown John	Berry George
Blackmore	Boulware Mrs. N.
Boston Simeon	Bunker William
Banbridge Absolom	Brown Joseph
Blythe James	Brink Philip
Beatty James	Blades William
Beatty Charles	Bond B. T.
Beatty Robert	Barker John
Bacon, Allis & C.	Brown Saml. (of Saml.)
Baker Leonard	Bealer David
Bareley Benedict	Blackburn Thomas
Bodley, C. F. C. C.	Brown William
Conover Peter	
Camel Eysick	
Curtin Elizabeth	
Crow Leonard	
Clark Jacob	
Crane Elias	
Carlton James	
Callih William	
Connelly John	
Campbell Arthur L.	
Cheatham Major	
Campbell Robert	
Colgahon James	
Campbell Arthur	
Campbell Edmin	
Croxton Richard	
Creath Mr.	
Denham Miss Susan	
Dunbar Robert	
Dubaw Carloteen	
Denpiston William	
Dedman Col.	
Dural Zachariah	
Danolson John	
Dickkey William	
Dulong Jesse	
Elliott Benjamin	
Etherington Mr.	
Edwards John	
Elkonehead Peter	
Eastis William	
Fink Henry	
Florence William	
Fraserstone Jeremiah	
Fookes Abigail	
Fisk John	
Farry William	
Govett Wm. G.	
Garnett Thomas	
Goodwin Lloyd K.	
Gibbons Sary Ann	
Gears William	
Gill Spencer	
Graves Robert	
Grooms Elijah	
Graves Isaac	
Gilbert Henry	
Harkins Marnu	
Heydel Mary	
Hodgers Daniel	
Hinkson John M.	
Hoolmes Mary A.	
Holloway Amos	
Hickman Thomas	
Hearndon William	
Hunt John	
Hagerty John	
Howard William	
Heron James L.	
Henry William	
Hess Henry	
Hughes William	
January Ephraim	
Jonitt John	
Irvine John	
Johnston Isaac	
Ishum John	
Kindale John S.	
Kice Henry	
Kenny Benjamin	
Kephcart Fredk.	
Lyon Matthew, jun.	
Leedn John	
Louton Charles	
Long James	
Link Philip	
Link George	
Langley John W.	
Meclure Andrew	
March John W.	
Moore John W.	
McClanahan Starting	
Moore Henry	
McClanahan Elijah	
Mcade James	
McCuddy Isaac	
Murphy John	
Morris Joshua	
McChesney Saml.	
Montgomery Alex.	
Monroe William	
Medcalfe William	
Moody Burges S.	
Moss John	
Martin James	
McCoy Robert	
McMurry Saml.	
Maddox Notley	
McConathy Jacob	
Neal John	
Neal Robert	
Offutt Samuel	
Probyman Henry	
Parish Barlet	
Paul Peter	
Payne Elizabeth	
Price Phoebe	
Parris Lewis	
Protzman Henry	
Pare Greg.	
Pendrio Eli	
Robinson Col. Wm.	
Robertson Rev. B. S.	
Ryon John B.	
Reynolds Henry	
Roberts Thos. Q.	
Rice Elizabeth	
Ritch Charles B.	
Russell Mary O.	
Ross Coleman	
Allen Joseph	
Alsop William	
Adams Larkin	
Adams Anna	
Andrews John	
Boyd John	
Bullock Waller	
Baxter Jacob	
Baily Augustine	
Baker David	
Boaz John	
Barbee Andrew	
Bolin William	
Boon Squire	
Bohannon Simeon	
Bartlet George	
Bryan John	
Berry George	
Boulware Mrs. N.	
Bunker William	
Brown Joseph	
Brink Philip	
Blades William	
Bond B. T.	
Barker John	
Brown Saml. (of Saml.)	
Bealer David	
Blackburn Thomas	
Brown William	
Cabell Joseph	
Curd Murton	
Cabaniss George L.	
Clay Porter	
Chiles William	
Curd Price	
Carstarphin Robert	
Causey Beacham	
Clark John	
Cook Garland	
Chiles Richard	
Clay Henry	
Crawford John	
Clay Thomas	
Cunningham Robert	
Chinn Wm.	
Dunlap John	
Davis Nathaniel	
Davis Stephen	
Drummond William	
Duckett John	
Dudley Col. Wm.	
Davis Polly	
Dudley William Jun.	
Eavinson George	
Edwards John	
Elkonehead Peter	
Ford William	
Florence John	
Ford Thomas	
Fry Joshua	
Flournoy M.	
Farro Amos	
Grove Joel	
Grant Thomas	
Greenham Nicholas	
Guinea Robert	
Gatewood Larkin	
Gray George	
Gray Joseph	
Gray Samuel	
Glenn James	
Grimes William	
Humphreys James	
Hampton George	
Hulet Richard	
Hardin George W.	
Hawkins Joseph	
Hart William	
Headington Abell	
Henderson Richard	
Hendley John	
Harrison Joseph C.	
Hearndon John	
Henry James P.	
Hall Alexander	
Horless John	
Howard Benjamin	
Irvine Robert	
Johnston James W.	
Innis James	
Jirran Mr.	
Karchu Philip	
Kerns James	
Kennady Walter	
Laffoon Matthew	
Lightnu William	
Lucas Zachariah	
Loferty Thomas	
Logan David	
Lawson Caty	
Lassen William T.	
Marrow David R.	
Moore Capt. Wm.	
McIsaac James	
Moore Henry	
McClanahan Elijah	
Mcade James	
McCaul Mary	
McCoy Martin	
McMullen Robert	
Major William T.	
McNary William	
Moffitt George	
McCord James	
MPheaters Charles	
Miller John	
Mills Ephraim	
Mason Peter D.	
Martin Benjamin	
McMordie Francis	
Monday James	
Nash William	
Pearce Enoch	
Pattison Richard	
Padgit William	
Price Caleb	
Price Mrs. L.	
Price John	
Pitman James	
Poague John M.	
Parker John	
Rieta Enoch	
Roman Alexander	
Riley James	
Roberts Rebecca	

Robinson George	Roberts Thos. Q.
Rawlings Robert	Rice Elizabeth
Ruth John	Ritch Charles B.
Rice Joel	Russell Mary O.
Rollins Thomas	Ross Coleman
Rawlings Joseph	
Stiffled John	Simpson Moses
Smith Saml. B.	Smith William
Shaw John Robert	Smith Spethen
Smith Thomas F.	Sullivan William
Smith John H.	Stephens Luther
Sterne Charles	Smith Archm.
Smith John K.	Shoot James
Smith Dr. Saml. B.	Scott Saml.
Sednu Conrod	Shryock Jacob
Smeadley John	Stephens John
Stiles Joseph	Steele John
Stout Elisha	Schoulen Joseph
Stephenson Margaret	Sheriff F. C.
Senai Matthias	
Thompson John	Tollbot Weather
Townshend William	True Elijah
Thornton Col. A.	Thomas Thomas
Tull Thomas	Taylor Elizabeth
Turner Wm.	Todd Robert
Tomlin Elijah	Thompson William
Temple Benjamin	
Vance Peter or Thos.	Vance John

Wilson George	Willmot Robert
Woods Rice	Watkins Rhode
White Charles	Whitlock Joseph
Walker Isaac W.	Willmott Charles E.
Woodbridge Pourtar	Wolf J. T.
Williams Geo.	Welch John
Warble Philip	ood Henry
Wheeler Clemment	Wallace T. S. W.
Watt Henry	Whithurst Nancy
Woodbridge M. S.	Wilson Robert
Winans Nicholas	Worthington Wm.
Young Doct. Henry	Young Leonard

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Nicholasville, Jessamine county, March 31st, 1812, and if not taken out in 3 months, will be sent to the General-Post-office as dead letters, viz.

Joseph Brown	Francis Lowens
William Evans	Joseph Morgan
David Lasner	James Turner
William Young	Edward Woods
George W. Graves	Mrs. M. Webber
William Pollard	Thomas Locker
John Fishback	To the Clerk of the
Thomas Bryant, Jun.	Jessamine Circuit
Samuel Wilson	Court, or
Thomas Rankin	Peter Weathers
Catharine Thomas	John Irvine
Doct. M. Q. Ashby	Jane Cunningham
David Moore	George W. Graves
Samuel Wilson	James Connor
Robert Shanklin	Francis Lowens
John Seavel	Betsey Floyd
George W. Graves	William Young
James M'Queen	Edward Woods
Alanson Hulse	John Thomas
William S. Sullivan	Miss Catharine Smith
George W. Graves	Reuben Hulse
James W. Clay	George Walker, Esq.
James Bennet	Robert Black
Samuel H. Woodson	Robert Graves
Isaac Roman	George Simpson
John W. Crockett	Joshua Hictson
James Johns	George W. Graves
James Risk	Michael Arranspiger
James Walth	Moses Wilson
Betsey Floyd	Margaret Wilson
William Sublett	Michael Arranspiger
Daniel Switesey	William Philips
William Clark	William Simpkins
William N. Potts	

15 B. NETHERLAND, P. M.

MENTELLE'S
COMMISSION STORE.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
17 Bales of Cotton,
First Quality, by the Bale.
Best Lancaster Rappee Snuff.
A variety of Fresh Garden Seed.
Early York Cabbage, \$ Scarlet Radish
Red do. \$ Salmon do.
Drumhead do. \$ Fine Holland Lettuce
Curled Savoy do. \$ Early Ice Cabbage Let-
White Turnip Radish \$ tuce.
Scarlet do. do. \$
Expected in a few days.
Red Russian or Carna-\$ Black do.
nation Celery \$ Fine Early Cucumbers
Large Solid White Ce-\$ Early Dutch Turnips
lery \$ Green Curled Endive
Large Solid Green do. \$ Sweet Manjorom
Red Beets \$ Large Sweet Basil
White Spanish Radish
FLOWERS.
Norsturtian or Capu-\$ Double large Lark
cines \$ Spurs
China Aster, double \$ Sensitive Plant

FOR SALE.
The following tracts of LAND, in the state of Tennessee:
One of 5000 Acres,
Lying on the west side of Richland creek.
One of 3000 Acres,
Lying on the south side of Tennessee River, opposite to the mouth of Duck River.
One of 5000 Acres,
Lying on a branch of the waters of Elk-River.
One of 5000 Acres,
Lying on the waters of Elk-River, a branch of the Tennessee, including a remarkable large Spring, known by the name of
FINDLESTON'S SPRING.
Also—\$2000 Acres,
Part of a tract known by the name of GOOSE PASTURES—12 miles below Nashville, on the Cumberland River.
The titles to the above are indisputable.—For terms